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42d YEAR.

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NO. 34

\$3,000,000,000 IS ADDED TO WAGES

In Wilson's Term Over
Preceding Years.

THE DEMOCRATIC TEXT BOOK

So Announces After Comparing
Figures With Four Last
Republican Years.

A TENTH MORE WAGE-EARNERS

During the Wilson Administration, it is brought out in the second chapter of the Democratic Campaign Text Book, made public recently, the wage earners of the country received in wages over \$3,000,000,000 more than during the four preceding years under a Republican Administration.

These figures, it is explained, are based on a report just completed by the United States Department of Labor, which shows that the average wage increase in the industries has been from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. during the last four years, and that from 1913 to 1916, during the Wilson Administration, wage earners in United States were paid \$17,600,000,000, as against \$14,320,000,000 during four years of the Taft Administration.

In reviewing this phase of the campaign, the Text Book says:

"Taking the official data of the United States Department of Labor upon union wages per hour as the basis of computation, you find that the average union wage during the years 1914 and 1915, under Democratic laws and administration, were 10 per cent. higher than the average for six years—1907 to 1912 inclusive—under the Dingley and Payne Tariff Laws and Republican Administration.

"Taking as a basis a tabulation of press announcements of wage increases for 1916, made by the Department of Labor, it is conservative to place the 1916 wage level at 10 per cent. higher than the Republican level of 1907-1912.

"The census of 1910 (based on 1909 data) gave the number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries only as 6,615,000, and the wages paid \$3,427,000,000. It is estimated (on basis of preliminary returns of 1914 census of manufactures) that in 1915 American manufacturers gave employment to 7,800,000 wage earners at wages amounting to \$4,407,000,000, or an increase of nearly \$1,000,000,000 over 1910.

"It is conservatively estimated that in 1916 American manufacturers employ 10 per cent. more wage earners at 10 per cent. higher average rate of wages per annum than in 1915. This would bring the 1916 volume of wages paid in manufactures only, up to \$5,300,000,000, or upward of \$1,800,000,000 over the Republican record of 1910.

"These figures are for wage earners employed in manufacturing industries only. The census of 1910 gave the total number employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries as 10,658,000, in transportation 2,637,000 and in mines 964,824, and in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry (exclusive of 6,000,000 farmers and other employers) as 6,639,000, making a total industrial army of wage earners of over 20,000,000."

The fact that the total number of wage earners has increased from 6,000,000 in 1912 to 8,500,000 now is also brought out.

Prosperity Here To Stay.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The conclusion drawn from reports tabulated by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the United States is that a Presidential election or peace in Europe will have little effect upon the general prosperity of the country this year. Chairman A. W. Douglas says no lull in commerce or industry is apparent anywhere.

The building industry, which is regarded as a fair index of the country's prosperity, is in generally excellent shape. Despite the high cost of materials there is no apparent decline in building operations. The statisticians say this indicates an ex-

tensive use of materials in almost every commercial business.

The probable winter wheat crop is only 470,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 30 per cent. from the 1915 yield, but only slightly under the average for the last ten years. Corn will run close to 2,800,000,000 bushels, which is about the average for ten years. The decline in the wheat yield is not expected to have a deterrent effect on general conditions.

In at least six States the prospect for tobacco is excellent, despite the injurious effects of storms in North and South Carolina and Virginia. Hay in general is a good crop throughout the country. Cotton has suffered under trying weather conditions and the yield will not be as great as last year, despite the 12 per cent. increase in acreage. Fruit is doing well throughout the country, watermelons from the southeastern counties of Missouri being expected to yield \$4,000,000 to the producers.

Though some of the cattle ranges of the Southwest, West and Northwest have needed rain, the prices on livestock are unusually encouraging. Sheep and wool are bringing high prices. Similar reports are made concerning mules, horses, poultry and pork.

STOCKHOLDERS RURAL CREDIT WILL PROTEST

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 19.—It became known to-night that at several places over the State, stockholders of the Kentucky Rural Credit Association, which failed here three weeks ago, will fight attempts of the receiver to collect the amount of stock they subscribed for—a total of over \$100,000. Public meetings will be held and a general protest action started. The first of these was at Stanford, Lincoln county, and others will follow.

The stockholders say they are not liable for the stock hit by TAEONI liable for the stock that is claimed. The par value of the stock was \$50, being sold \$100 and the extra \$50 going to a surplus fund and largely used for promotion expenses, which amounted to about \$177,000 in this "million dollar South Sea Island Bubble." The fighting of such collections will prolong the legal tangle of the situation and greatly increase the expenses of winding up the association's affairs.

INCREASED COST FOR NEWSPAPER SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 19.—The newspapers all over the country report to the Federal Trade Commission that unless there is relief from the high cost of news print paper, there will have to be universally increased prices put upon the newspaper service. In many cities of the country prices to subscribers have already been advanced, and in practically all of the cities of the country increase in subscription prices will soon become a vital and unescapable necessity, despite the hesitancy and the unwillingness on the part of newspaper publishers to take such a stand. Despite increase in subscription prices and advertising rates, it will be necessary for newspapers to cut down the size of their papers unless there is relief from excessive cost of raw materials. Already New York and Philadelphia publishers have materially reduced the size of their issues.

TOWN QUITS BUSINESS —TAX NOT SUFFICIENT

Maysville, Ky., Aug. 16.—The little town of Sardis, fourteen miles southwest of this city, has concluded to quit business at the old stand as a municipality. Recently a petition was filed in the Mason Circuit Court here asking that the charter of that place be annulled or dissolved. Several years ago this was a prosperous little town of several hundred inhabitants, supporting a bank, several general stores and blacksmith shops. The bank failed, the big general merchandise store of George W. Dye quit business and the town declined until now the Trustees find it is impossible to get enough tax money to run it as a chartered municipality. Stanley Reed has asked by petition to let the town be wiped out, which will be done at the September term of the Mason Circuit Court.

Spider's Bite Fatal.
Carrollton, Ky., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Tom Jones, of near Warsaw, was bitten a short time ago by a spider, and as a result is dead.

THE SITUATION IN MAINE VEXED

Republicans Admit the
State Doubtful.

PROSPECTS ARE VERY BRIGHT

For Big Democratic Victory In
That Rock-Ribbed Repub-
lican Stronghold.

G. O. P. BOSSES ARE IN TANGLE

New York, Aug. 19.—In announcing the result of a painstaking canvass of the political situation in Maine, made by James C. White, one of the best known political writers of New England, the Boston Herald (Republican), which is conducting an earnest campaign in behalf of Mr. Hughes, makes the admission that "the present indications are that the Democrats will administer a smashing defeat to the Republicans at the September State Election."

Summarizing the result of his investigations, Mr. White, who is referred to editorially to-day in the Boston Herald as "our seasoned political correspondent," says: "The handwriting is plain upon the wall and it is spelling defeat. And it is going to be a defeat all the more aggravating because it is unnecessary for the reason that the Republicans, who should know better, are attempting in a disorganized way to make a vital campaign against a Democratic field composed of Gov. Curtis, Senator Johnson and W. R. Pattangall, who have made organization their fetish in all campaigns."

The writer describes the Democratic organization in Maine as far superior to that of the Republicans, who, he asserts, lack a real leader. Continuing, he says: "During the past seventy-two hours spent in the State, big and little leaders have been confessing that they are seriously worried over the governorship; that they are dubious about the election of Col. Fred Hale, and that the Hughes movement is not working as well as they hoped."

Referring to the Democratic campaign, he says: "The one unescapable fact is that at a time when the Democrats already have their campaign under way, with a general manager in charge who has already shot one bolt into the Republican campaign with some disastrous effects, the Republicans are still fussing around trying to get started."

"In the headquarters of the Republican National Committee in New York they have no delusions as to the Maine situation. At the time of the Hughes notification in New York it was discussed at some length and feeling was that the Maine Republicans should get busy and do something."

The results of Mr. White's canvass of Maine are being published in dispatches from that State. In the article from which the above quotations are made, the Herald announces that the "Maine G. O. P. must wake up or lose the State."

In editorially commenting upon the disclosures made by Mr. White, the Herald says: "It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the outcome in Maine. It is a Republican State. Its failure to give a substantial Republican majority in September would throw a chill over the campaign from Portsmouth to San Diego."

These tidings from Maine, following the word from California that Candidate Hughes upon the eve of his Presidential canvass in that State is met face to face with an irreconcilable breach between the Republicans and Progressives at national Republican headquarters.

Big Prices For Old Paper.

New York, Aug. 19.—The paper famine was reflected in an auction sale here of old paper, ordered by David Ferguson, supervisor of the City Record. One lot of 9,000-lbs., composed of unsold copies of the City Record, brought \$1.65 per hundred pounds. Another lot of unsold old paper weighing 6,000 pounds brought \$2.60 per hundred. Normally sales of such paper bring from 20 cents to 50 cents a hundred.

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WILSON REPLIES TO CONTENTIONS

In the Great Railroad
Strike Question.

A DEFENSE MADE IN RESPONSE

To Appeal From George Pope—
Denies Plan Weakens Arbitration Principles.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED SOON

Washington, Aug. 20.—President Wilson's work of conferences with ranking officials of the railroads and leaders of their employes threatening a nation-wide strike, are believed by all parties to the controversy to have brought the situation to a point where decisive developments may come within a few days. While the negotiations took no actual forward step to-day the President replied indirectly to contentions of the road officials that the principle of arbitration would be endangered by his plan for putting the eight-hour basic day into effect while a commission investigates its practicability and passes upon other points at issue. In a telegram made public at the White House the President declared he held firmly to arbitration as a principle and that his plan strengthened rather than weakened it. He also said that some means must be found to prevent the existing situation from ever arising again.

Meantime the road officials who have tentatively refused to accept Mr. Wilson's proposal continued conferences among themselves. The labor leaders, who have already approved the proposal, marked time awaiting a definite decision from the employers.

The President's telegram defending his plan was in reply to an appeal from George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, urging that the principle of arbitration be preserved in the strike negotiations. Mr. Pope's telegram follows:

"Hartford, Conn.—The President, White House.—On behalf of 3,700 manufacturing organizations, employing 3,000,000 persons, and utterly dependent upon uninterrupted railroad service for their continued operation, I beg to at once express our deep appreciation of your efforts to prevent the threatened destructive stoppage of national railway service, and to respectfully urge that you with all the power of your great office and personality assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes affecting national intercourse. No just demand can fear such a test, no unfair demand can or should survive it. We sincerely believe no man in our history has possessed such an opportunity to fortify this essential principle of public security against future attack by employes."

"GEORGE POPE.
President National Association of Manufacturers."

President's Reply.

The President replied: "Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of August 18 and to say in reply that I hold to the principle of arbitration with as clear a conviction and as firm a purpose as anyone, but that, unfortunately, there is no means now in existence by which arbitration can be secured. The existing means have been tried and have failed. This situation must never be allowed to arise again, but it has arisen. Some means must be found to prevent its recurrence, but no means can be found off-hand or in a hurry or in season to meet the present national emergency. What I am proposing does not weaken or discredit the principle of arbitration. It strengthens it, rather. It proposes that nothing be conceded except the eight-hour day to which the whole economic movement of the time seems to point, and the immediate creation of an agency for determining all the arbitrable elements in this case in the light, not of predictions or forecasts, but of established and ascertained facts. This is the first stage of the direct road to the discovery of the best permanent ba-

sis for arbitration when other means than those now available are supplied."

RETURNED TO GET A LUCKIN' LONG PROMISED

Milledgeville, Ga., Aug. 19.—In a Milledgeville street a tall, portly gentleman came up to Professor O. M. Cone, teacher of mathematics in Georgia Military college. The stranger carried a long hickory switch in his hand. He asked if this was Professor Cone, and being answered in the affirmative, said:

"My name, sir, is John Lehman. Forty years ago when you were teaching in the old field school at Island Creek, in Hancock county, my parents, then living in Florida, sent me up to your school. One day you decided that a good whipping was just what I needed to set me right, and you sent me out to get the switch. You may remember, sir, that I never came back. I saw my chance to escape, and I ran away. This is the first time I have seen you since that day. But I have never felt right about the way I did and I have come back now all the way from my home in Brunswick to take my whipping. Here is the switch."

Of course Professor Cone agreed in the circumstances to let bygones be bygones, and he and his former pupil shook hands and had a good laugh together.

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED BY A MOB IN FLORIDA

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 19.—Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., early to-day and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Bolsey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape.

Poses of several hundred men to-night are searching the woods about Newberry, eighteen miles from here, for trace of Long. Further trouble was feared.

Dispatches from Newberry to-night said that the mob that lynched the five negroes was composed of about 200 men and worked quietly and rapidly. After gaining entrance to the jail they took the victims about a mile from town and hanged all on one oak tree. Not a shot was fired, the dispatch said.

The negro shot near Jonesville also was said to have aided Long to escape.

Wynne and Dr. Harris were shot when they went to Long's home at Newberry early yesterday to arrest him on a charge of stealing hogs.

COLLAPSES FOLLOWING HIS EXAMINING TRIAL

Paris, Ky., Aug. 19.—The examining trial of Wallace Freeman, young farmer charged with shooting and killing his younger brother, William Freeman, two weeks ago, was held this morning before County Judge C. A. McMillan. Freeman entered a plea of not guilty and after the evidence was heard he was held without bond to await the action of the November grand jury.

After the trial this morning Freeman collapsed from the result of nervous shock and was taken in an unconscious condition to the Bourbon jail. Physicians were in attendance upon him during the afternoon and his condition is regarded as serious.

LOCKHART CAPTURED AT HOME OF HIS COUSIN

Princeton, Ind., Aug. 19.—Levi Lockhart, charged with killing Policeman Dawson and wounding Chief of Police Bell, of Owensboro, Ky., four years ago, when they pursued him into Spencer county, Ind., for alleged horse theft, was captured early to-day at the home of his cousin, Lee Lockhart, at McKaw Summit, a suburb, after Sheriff Barton and Police Chief Fischer, with a posse of thirty-five, had surrounded the house and seven automobiles had been driven in so their lamps made the entire yard and every window of the house as light as day.

Lockhart, unarmed, came out in his night clothes and surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Purl Fettinger after an hour's delay.

A falling off of 25 per cent. in the world's wheat crop is reported by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

BRYAN'S CUTTING WORDS TO HUGHES

Regarding Distribution Of
Official Patronage.

WORDS WITH BARK ON THEM

Replying To An Attack, Shows
Up Candidate Hughes In
Bad Plight.

THE CASE OF A GLASS HOUSE

When he was Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan wrote a letter to the Receiver of Customs at Santo Domingo inquiring as to what positions could be obtained for "deserving Democrats." Candidate Hughes quoted this letter in his speeches declaring it "shameful," and the Commoner comes back at him like a thousand of brick. Mr. Bryan says he enforced the civil service law to the letter with the employees of the State Department wherever it was in force, but he felt free to reward deserving Democrats whenever it could be done without detriment to the service. Then, after declaring that Mr. Hughes has shown himself prompt in "discharging obligations," he hands it to him thus:

"When he was candidate for Governor Mr. Hughes received the support of the railroads of New York, and he generously repaid the debt by vetoing the two-cent passenger rate bill. He did not describe that as shameful. When a candidate for Governor he received the support of the New York tax-dodgers, the owners of 'swollen fortunes' and he paid his debt by sending a message to the Legislature protesting against the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. He does not describe that as shameful."

"He is now being supported by the railroads of the United States, and he expects to pay them back by aiding them to escape State legislation and find a haven of security in 'exclusive Federal control over the railroads. He is being supported by the Shipping Trust, and expects to pay them back by helping them to prevent Government competition. He is supported by the trust magnates, and expects to pay them back by shielding them from punishment for the extortion which they desire to practice. He is supported by Wall street and expects to pay them back by spending American blood and squandering money raised by taxation in order to guarantee profits on speculative investments."

"And yet, with the record which he has made in paying his political obligations at the expense of the public and with the pledges his speeches contain to those who are now aiding his ambitions, he has the impudence to hold up for criticism a legitimate effort to reward competent men for the service which they have rendered to the cause of reform."

This seems to have brought Mr. Hughes to his senses, as he has not referred directly to the matter since Mr. Bryan's pointed strictures. Mr. Hughes, seeming determined to "knock" everybody and everything Democratic, is proving a boomerang and he will soon discover that to a man who lives in such a thin glass house as he does, it is a very foolish performance to throw rocks.

THREE MONARCHS FACE TO FACE AT THE FRONT

Paris, Aug. 19.—President Poincaré had a long confidential conference with King George during the British monarch's recent visit to the Somme front. The visit of the King and President to the fighting line was coincident with the arrival of the German Emperor on the German front.

An order found on a captured German officer gives details of the military review which was held before the Emperor. The order directs that exhausted soldiers be sent to the rear so that the Emperor should see only the best element of the troops. It also directs that those who fought at Verdun should occupy the first ranks.

Before a fool and his money are parted his friends say he is odd; after the parting they call him a nut.